

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

NO. 138.

Belts At a Price.

To clear out our stock of Belts, to make room for our fall goods, which are now arriving, for the next week we will sell for much less than cost.

Fine Sterling Silver Mounted Leather Jubilee Belts, Good Silk and Cloth Belts, Sterling Silver Buckles, Good White Metal, etc., at prices from 25c. to \$1.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS. 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

AUGMENTS MUCH

Means a great deal where you do your hot weather shopping. We invite inspection of following goods. But there is more satisfaction for you have these days. May good you to come in. We want all soon possible for new goods.

Pretty Summer Blouses, 25c. Good Kid Gloves, fancy backs, \$1. White Cambric Skirts, 25c. Pretty Dress Muslins, 8c. Summer Corsets, 50c. pair. Wide Summer Suitings at 15c. Fabric Gloves, White, Cream Feder's Brush Skirt Protector, 8c. and Tan, 25c. Folding Pocket Fans, 20c.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. HUCHESON & CO.

He Has Klondycitis.

WE CAN FIT HIM OUT.

The hot wave has struck us and we are trying to keep cool. With rich quartz strikes on the island, coal oil cans full of the yellow metal in the Yukon and the big clean-age in our bargains, it is 90 in the shade.

Lime Juice, 25c. Ontario Cider, 20c. Root Beer, 10c. St. Louis Lager, 4 pts., 25c. Local Beer, 4 qts., 50c. Kops Beer, 2 for 25c.

Klondyke Supplies a Specialty.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

STEARNS BICYCLES BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

WEILER BROS.

VICTORIA, B.C.

51 TO 55 FORT STREET

All kinds of Enamel Cups, Saucers, Plates, Mugs, &c. All kinds of Indestructible Cooking Utensils. All kinds of Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

AT WEILER BROS.

Our prices are right. You will pay big price Dawson City.

These goods do not weigh much.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD OF \$5 will be paid for return of bay horse with white face, branded on left shoulder and hips; lost or stolen Wednesday night. Mellor's Paint Store, 76 Fort street. aug13-1t

A SNAP-20 acres cleared land. Suitable small house, stable, well of water; all fenced; fruit trees; \$1,800. Lee & Fraser, 11 Trounce avenue. aug13-1t

ARE YOU GOING TO CLONDYKE? Do you know that you can borrow money from the NEW YORK LIFE at 5 per cent, and continue your policy with any restrictions? Address W. H. S. Perkins, Agent. aug13-1t

WANTED—A waitress. Apply at Russ House. aug13-1t

"S.S. ISLANDER AND BRISTOL." If you are going to Clondyke, remember the NEW YORK LIFE will issue a policy without any restrictions, at ordinary rates. W. H. S. Perkins, Agent. aug13-1t

TO LET—Whole or part of well furnished five-roofed cottage. R. G. Times office. aug12-3t

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. aug10-1t

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Claridge Hotel, Room 8. aug10-1t

WANTED—By responsible party, small furnished house by October 1st. Address X.Y.Z., this office. aug13-1t

WANTED—A lady or gentleman to invest some capital in a bona fide business; mutual interest, some interest on investment. Address X. Times office. aug13-1t

SALMON FISHING has commenced. A splendid assortment of nets, boats and lines received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard in the city who sells Double Screened Coal. Try it. We can please you in quality and price. What we have No. 1 Wood that will give satisfaction. We guarantee weight and measure, G. Garroway & Co. Telephone No. 407. 15-24-1t

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER shipment of Wright & Dittman's Tennis goods, at J. Barnesley & Co., 119 Government Street. You have seen the dethamer's sun hat.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gospel & Co. 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 883.

R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon, has removed to the Victoria Transfer, 21 Broughton street. Telephone 129. aug7-1w

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, 100 Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Also order solicited. Delivery free. Also wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. aug16-2t

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. 15-2t

ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS.

BASE PLOT EXPOSED

Italian Police Unearth Evidence of the Existence of an International Anarchist Plot.

Sir Isaac Holden Dead—Progress of the Turko-Grecian Wrangle.

London, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Milan says that three anarchists were arrested there this morning, and that the police have seized a number of documents, bombs and explosives. The documents captured by the police, it is further stated, include letters from Cesario Santoni, the assassin of President Carnot, and Pietro Acciari, who attempted to assassinate King Humbert in April last. Other arrests are expected to follow. The Italian police claim to have conclusive evidence of the existence of an international anarchist plot.

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—Some of the ambassadors have not yet received replies from their governments in regard to the execution compromise proposed by the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, but it is believed that the compromise will be accepted, and the peace protocol may be signed to-morrow.

Rome, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Milan says that Count Turin has left Italy recently, his departure being unknown even to the commissioner of police. It is added that the count is accompanied by Marquis Di'Uguri, an aide-de-camp. Swords are reported as being selected as the weapons to be used in the encounter.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The Epoch denies that the minister of the interior, Señor F. Cagayan, contemplates resigning.

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—Prince Henry looks now the way for his journeys into Abyssinia, which were not accompanied by hardships. He is satisfied with the success of his mission. He was received with great cordiality by Emperor Menelik, and he is pleased with the prospects of the French markets for European products which the development of Abyssinia promises to create and which he hopes France will be the first to profit by.

London, Aug. 13.—The executive council of the social democratic federation has accepted the offer of the Spanish government to go north to the steamer "Islander and Bristol" and their number

will be considerably increased this evening, when a large party will arrive from Montevideo.

Even the blockade at Skagway Bay, Dyea and Tagish Lake is causing considerable trade here. All the feed along the trail has been used up, according to latest reports, and unless something is done many of the pack animals will starve before the winter is over. This something is being done by Messrs. Brackman & Ker. They are buying up all the hay and oats they can, both here and on the Sound, and are shipping it to Dyea and Skagway Bay for men who intend to go into the feed business. They have secured all the available space on outgoing steamers and are also endeavoring to charter a special steamer to take the goods up.

Another company, composed entirely of Victorians, intend running a pack train between Skagway and Tooch Lake.

They are sending up 54 animals on the steamer Bristol and will operate just as long as is practicable. This company has secured the contract for transporting 150,000 pounds of freight from Skagway to Tooch Lake at 20 cents a pound.

Most of this freight is for the Northwest Mounted Police, who will do very little packing themselves, as the government is anxious that they should get to their stations as quickly as possible. The rest is for other parties from the east, outfits for whom were purchased here by the company. This company will also go to the feed business. They will keep their horses at the entrance to the pass all winter, but should it turn out in the spring that the big rush is going in by the Stikine route they will move their train and operate between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake.

Still another party of Victorians leaving for Dyea is headed by Mr. Q. D. H. Warden. They are all carpenters and go up to build warehouses and other buildings for the British Yukon Company.

E. Le Roi Pelletier, special correspondent of the New York Times, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Bache's Newspaper Syndicate and Collier's Weekly, will be a passenger on the Islander. He will go over with a strong party now at Dyea, and expects to reach Dawson City and get out of the country again this year. He will write up the country for the publications mentioned.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The decision of Attorney-General McKeown, as to the interpretation of the clause of the new United States tariff which deals with the imposition of an extra 10 per cent. for the duty on foreign goods entering the United States through a contiguous country will be watched with the greatest interest in Canada.

If the clause is put into force, said Mr. G. M. Boworth, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railroad, it will affect us the most severely, as we will lose all our Chinese and Japanese business in exports intended for the United States and will also kill entirely importation into the United States through Canadian ports.

Montreal in summer and St. John's in winter will suffer from the adverse legislation.

The same view was expressed by Mr. George B. Reeve, general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk railway.

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THE CRUSH AT DYEA

A Number of Interesting Letters from Miners on Their Way North.

Trip Across the Mountains to the Headwaters of the Yukon Described.

Seattle, Aug. 12.—Mr. T. B. Corey has written a letter to his wife, describing the trip across the mountains to the headwaters of the Yukon, which is of exceeding interest at this time. It is as follows:

Head of Lake Bennett, July 31, 1897.

Here I am at Lake Bennett. We were landed at Dyea about 6 o'clock Sunday evening on a scow, and worked till 1 o'clock a.m. Monday getting our things off the scow and putting them upon the land above high water mark. I rolled into a blanket on the ground, but was too tired to sleep. Got up at 5 o'clock and got our things up a mile more and rearranged them. Tuesday morning we hired thirty-one Indians to pack our stuff off the mountains to Lake Linderman; had to pay them 17 cents per pound. Then packed our own packs and started over the trail. Went as far as Sheep's Camp, 9 miles, and arrived at 3 p.m. wet through to the skin, it having rained all day. Sheep's Camp is at the foot of a mountain. Soon dried out before a campfire and at once went to bed. We were on the trail at 5 o'clock next morning and began our ascent at once. A harder, rougher and more difficult climb I never saw. It was raining hard, the trail was very slippery and the wind was blowing like a hurricane. It was a "holy terror," but we got to Lake Linderman that night at 7 o'clock, a tired, sore lot. We passed over about three miles of snow, but that was preferable to the slippery rock. We went to Lake Bennett and secured our boat, paying \$100 for it, and are to get in Monday noon, Aug. 2. We expected to get started down the river by Wednesday sometime. I am here now hurrying them up. Got here at 12 o'clock last night and was up at 5 a.m. Tea and hardtack constituted our breakfast. We then struck out for the sawmill, which is about one mile from here, and while I am waiting for a boat to take me back to Lake Linderman I am writing this letter the only spare time since I left the Alki. I am feeling good, only sore and stiff, which will wear off in a few days. I find that some Seattle miners have been between Dyea and Lake Linderman two months packing their stuff over. It is the hardest work I ever saw. Some of the Indians carry 150 pounds, but 100 pounds is considered a good pack. Our boys carried on an average of 50 pounds each, which is a good load for one not used to it. The dogs carry 25 to 40 pounds each and seem to enjoy it. They are all Indians. The Indians are not like the Sioux at Seattle, but all of them are good, stout fellows. The squaws pack too, carrying from 50 to 75 pounds. One of the boys was making a bargain for a young Indian woman for his wife just for fun. The father of the girl agreed to take \$50 for her. She was quite pleased over the idea and sat up alongside him and wanted to go. So we all had the laugh on her. She is quite an intelligent girl, just out of the Indian mission which is supported by the United States government. You can give them all the education they want, but they will be Indians still. Gilmore and son, of Seattle, are still at Lake Linderman. They have bought in with another party who had their boat almost completed. They will get away Monday or Tuesday. The Indians have raised the price of packing to 20 cents per pound, which makes it quite expensive. Our outfit weighed 3,000 pounds. We were the first on the Alki to engage Indians, so you see we saved \$90 by pushing things. I can tell you right now that I would not pack my stuff over that trail myself for all the gold on the Yukon. I just could not do it. I see lots of men laid up with sore feet and lame backs, who will be of no account when they get in. Some of the young boys will see a little of hard life on this trip. I have not changed my clothes since I left Seattle. Everything goes; in your food, dirt and all. Things that would turn my stomach at home go with a relish. I have a splendid appetite. Mr. Raymond is one of my party. He packed my pack the first day about a mile over the hardest part of the trail. I carried about 30 pounds the first day. The second day I carried nothing but my mackintosh, which was all I wanted.

There is bound to be a hard time on the Yukon this winter. Lots of them will be stuck for the winter at Lake Linderman. They are going to pack their own stuff and that means the river will be frozen up. Last night there was a considerable frost.

It is amusing to see the funny outfit that are brought here. Some with two-wheel hand carts, some with wheelbarrows, etc. Why, some of them will do well to get themselves over the trail. I am writing now only a few yards from where that fellow committed suicide last year when he lost his boat and provisions. I find not a few graves along the trail. Indians and whites, some Indians and children.

I find a Mr. Mills and his wife, of Seattle, in Lake Linderman, and he will get started Monday. He packed his own provisions and built his own boat. I find Mrs. Mills quite an estimable lady. She has her husband's trousers on, but that is all right. Everything goes. She is quite a brave woman, and they get lots of gold. Mills used to be Col. Green's partner in Seattle. I never saw such a good lot of men, and on the whole quite accommodating. They don't seem to be jealous or engaged in strife. We hear nothing here at all from the Yukon. Nobody comes out this way. You get news from the gold fields in Seattle before we do, so had just as well be out of the world so far as news is concerned.

People who come in, if they are the thousands more coming in. If they do, and did not bring money, and grub, they will stay at Lake Linderman all winter. Lots of people are securing their own lumber and making their

own boats, but timber is getting very scarce and you can hardly get a board over six inches wide. Lumber at the saw mill is worth \$100 per thousand. The saw mill has hard work to get logs. No one of the mill hands will stay. All have gone to the Clondyke. So they will give anyone \$25 per thousand for getting logs and rafting them down to the mill. They have to go four or five miles for timber. The saw mill is on Lake Bennett. We expect to reach Dawson about the 12th or 14th of August. We are going to go night and day, one shift on days and the other on nights. These boys—three of them—understand handling their boat well. The boys all understand that their pluck and patience will be tried. Our hardest part of the trip is over now. None but hard-working or strongly-muscled men should try to cross the mountain. Tell the outfitters to put all the goods in water-proof sacks. Also tell them they do not figure enough to the man. I hear lots of complaints in regard to the matter and a great many will run out on this account. The merchants cannot be too careful in regard to the Yukon orders they send out. The men get short and have to take what comes. If anything is short, whether their fault or not, it causes lots of trouble and hardship. I came across a party of three men who had been packing for sixty days. They had packed over 4,600 pounds and now they must build a boat. This will take them two weeks longer. With all their work they are not discouraged.

You would laugh to see me tackle the fat bacon and beans. They taste as good out here as cake and pie. We are close to the timber line. The mountains are bare of any kind of vegetable growth, all rock and many covered with snow. Lots of what I have written will probably not interest you, but I keep scratching at what comes into my mind regardless of the connection. Will try and write once more before leaving the lake.

I must tell you about the Indian graves. They cremate their dead here and get an expensive chest about the size of a tool chest to put the ashes in. Nearly every grave has a United States flag on the pole above it. Some of them build a house about six and have almost one side of glass, so you can see in them. They will be there in time. Everyone is reducing his stock of provisions, as no one thinks he will get over the pass before winter sets in with his complete outfit.

There was so much freight that the Seattle boys who patronized the Islander had to let their outfit follow on the steamer Tees, which is a slower boat, and has just arrived with our stuff, which we will take off to-morrow.

"One thing is sure: We will have to pay Her Majesty duty on our provisions, also clothing, for the collector came up with us. Duty will amount to from 20 to 35 per cent.

Dave McKinney is here, sawing logs.

He will probably remain until spring when he goes into Dawson.

"It has been raining here for two days; so you see there are other places where it rains besides Seattle."

ROSS MOULTON'S LETTER.

Ross Moulton has written to his brother at Seattle: "I received your letter of April 20th a few days ago, and was glad indeed to get it, even though it was short. The day I got it I had been working extremely hard, hauling across Lake Linderman and had the blues bad—but when I got your letter it made me feel better. I also got the Gazette with the squalls about myself in it. This is without doubt the hardest trip I ever made. We landed in Juneau March 29th, and after taking in the town that day we bought a few things and sailed next day.

We landed at Dyea April 1st and unloaded the boat ourselves, which took all night and all the next day, and after sorting our goods out we started on our wearisome journey. We were six days

sight it was, to see men tired out, footsore and their backs raw from packing.

Some are giving it up in despair. It is too bad. Boys, clerks, lawyers and doctors, all in the common herd—and now comes another rush on the Mexico. I am here will be plenty of horses on her or we are doomed to winter here and wait till we can get over on the snow. They are charging 17 cents per pound to the summit. 19 miles; and when a man gets there they charge him 17 cents a pound more to the lake. Some have gone out part of the way and then come back again and gone around to Dyea. Every move costs money, so I let them all worry and sit in camp and await developments. We can live for about 15 cents a day. Some are paying 1 cent a pound to have their goods moved three miles; that would mean \$40; then they turn around and pay \$40 to get back; then they pay \$10 a thousand to be taken around to Dyea. There are two two-horse wagons here that are mucking \$60 to \$80 a day, and they charge just what they please. Some have spent \$100 already with no results and are discouraged and tired out. Everybody has rushed to the steamer, and I am looking out for our camp and fighting mosquitoes. It was a shame the way we were treated on the Queen. You would not eat the grub. It was the worst I ever saw. Three meals in succession without bread, unless you paid the steward 25 cents a loaf for it. Men that came without outfit bought complete outfit from the sailors that were stolen out of the hold from stores belonging to men going to the mines. You could buy anything from a tent ready made to a whip saw from the sailors. The officers closed their eyes. I went to the purser, but got no satisfaction. By giving the steward \$5 you could get something to eat, until he had so many he could not feed them at a private table, and they lost their \$5. An Indian just came to me and wanted 18 cents a pound to put me over the Dyea trail, and it is blocked for twelve miles.

Geo. Rice is here with a pack train, and I have engaged him a month ahead at 17 cents a pound. If I had fifty horses here with pack saddles I could make \$10,000 this fall, but it would be too late after this steamer. The object was to compel Canadian dealers to get their teas over the Canadian Pacific railway from Vancouver and Japan, or else submit to an extra 10 per cent. if they got tea from New York. Evidently the object of clause 22 of the Dingley tariff is to place an extra 10 per cent. on seaboard freight entering the United States by way of Canada; and while this blow is aimed at Canadian seaports and Canadian railways, it has nothing to do with the bombing privilege granted by the United States.

J. D. M'KINNEY.

REGISTERS A KICK.

James Sallee, formerly a resident of Kirkland and at one time a member of the house in the state legislature, is disgusted. Mr. Sallee is on his way northbound for the Stewart River, which he says is as good as finding gold as the banks of the Clondyke. His letter, received this morning, reads as follows:

Alert Bay, Aug. 7, 1897.

Editor the Times: Tell all the boys not to come on anything but a good boat. We are on the George E. Starr with no pilot and the captain has never been on this route before. She is overloaded, and

they are afraid of her. They tie her up nights. They should be heavily fined for the way they sent her out. We would all quit her, but we can't.

JAMES SALLEE.

CAPT. IRVING PRAISED.

R. C. Stevens has received the following letter from J. W. Young, who went north of the steamer Islander:

"I have now been here two days, and this is the first moment I have had to spare. Capt. Irving has treated us very well, extending every aid in his power. We have just finished discharging the cargo of the boat. I have acted as checker, and we have handled something like 3,000 or 4,000 pieces of freight today. I had only two hours' sleep last night, as we were organizing for discharging to-day.

After much discussion we have concluded to attempt the Skagway Pass. It is longer than the Dyea route, but about 1,200 to 1,500 feet lower. We are at a great disadvantage in not having horses, but as we have a good stock of grit as well as provisions we hope to be among the few who will get in this winter. You can form no adequate idea of the great hardships that are to be encountered in going over the mountains, especially for those without horses. It is a fact that many are backing out and will return home. It is estimated that not more than one-fourth of those who come this fall will get over. We confidently hope to be among those who are fortunate. The Skagway trail is hardly yet completed, and no one has yet made the trip that way. I know several Seattle boys who, I am sure, have grown faint-hearted, but will not mention their names, for you will see them in due time. Everyone is reducing his stock of provisions, as no one thinks he will get over the pass before winter sets in with his complete outfit.

Cairo, Aug. 11.—Official dispatches from Assoman, on the Nile, near the first cataract, gave details of the capture of Abu Hamid on August 7th by the Anglo-Egyptian troops under Colonel Hunter, after an eighteen hours' march from Merawi. Col. Hunter kept all his preparations for the attack a secret, in order to prevent the spies of the Khalifa in the Soudan from getting wind of his plans. He declined to allow any newspaper correspondents to accompany the column to the front.

After carrying the high ground overlooking the town, the Anglo-Egyptian forces advanced to the attack upon the village. A stubborn house to house fight ensued, and Col. Hunter was obliged to bring up the artillery before it was possible to carry the position. The total loss was twenty-one killed and sixty-one wounded, of whom the 10th Soudanese battalion lost twenty-four killed, among them two British officers, and thirty-four wounded. Major H. M. Sidney fell, mortally wounded, while leading his men to the attack, and died in five minutes. Lieut. Fitzclarence was shot almost at the same time through the heart. Three Egyptian officers received seven gun shot wounds. Col. Hunter in his dispatches highly praises the steadiness of his troops throughout the engagement. The village is a network of crowded houses and twisting, narrow alleys, so that most of the fighting was done at the point of the bayonet. The Dervishes frequently charged through the narrow streets. Finally their cavalry, having lost over half their number, fled precipitately, followed by about 100 infantry. These were all that escaped. The Dervish commander, Mohammed Zein, was captured. Another well known Emir *Abdullah* defended himself with his followers in a strongly fortified house, which was only killed at last when the house was destroyed by the artillery. A large number of prisoners, arms, standards, camels and horses, with other property, were taken. The Nile at Merawi is in a most unpleasant state from the corse floating down.

The inhabitants, as during the advance of the Douglas expedition, have shown every kind of rejoicing at their deliverance from Dervish oppression. The garrison at Abu Hamid had been much increased since the defeat of the Kahrn tribe, and the capture of Metemneh by his forces. On the other hand, Colonel Hunter's troops were assisted in capturing the town by some friendly Arabs from Mirat.

The loss of Major Sidney and Lieut. Fitzclarence is deeply deplored. They were very popular in the army. At the present the general situation is as follows: The Khalifa continues to reinforce the army of occupation at Metemneh under Mahmoud. Both sides of the river have been fortified. Mahmoud recently sent reinforcements to Berber, but recalled them on hearing of the advance of Col. Hunter upon Abu Hamid. He now threatens to advance on Jaskof, a village held by friendly Arabs, but it is expected that the arrival of the gunboats at Abu Hamid shortly will prevent him from leaving Metemneh with any considerable force.

DUEL IN SPOKANE.

Fort Steele Prospector. Crashed With Liquor, Runs Amuck.

Spokane, Aug. 11.—John Thomas, a prospector from Fort Steele, either crashed with liquor or lahar under the delusion that he was being persecuted, ran amuck yesterday, and as a result two men are mortally wounded and a man and a boy seriously injured. The list of wounded is:

John Thomas, aged about 35, shot through the liver and in the left shoulder and will probably die within forty-eight hours.

John Olson, aged 18, of Onoka, Minn., shot above the left nipple; probably fatal.

C. E. Davis, Spokane, shot in the left shoulder; flesh wound.

Max Jackson, aged 11, shot in the left wrist and finger; wound slight.

Thomas approached G. N. Watson of Leavenworth, W. Va., who was standing in front of the Grand Hotel, and remarked: "Have you had all the fun you wanted with me?"

The man was a stranger to Watson, who replied: "I don't know what you mean."

"Well," replied Thomas in a savage tone, "I just wanted to know if you had all the fun you wanted with me."

The words were not out of his mouth before he reached back for a revolver and began to fire. His first shot aimed at Mr. Watson tore a hole through the cost of the latter as he was speeding down the street to get out of the way. Two shots followed, one hitting the unsuspecting Watson, who was walking along the sidewalk, and narrowly missing people sitting on the shade side of the hotel.

An informal duel then took place between Thomas on one side and Chief of Police Warren and Officer Sullivan on the other. Thomas' shots were wild and Olson, Davis and Jackson, who were among the large crowd of spectators attracted to the scene of the shooting, were struck.

Thomas was finally hit. He started to run but fell to the ground.

When he came to the police station he asked the officers to take a revolver and kill him.

Last night he was resting under opiate.

NOTICE.

MINERS RESTRAINED

From Encamping on or Marching on Mining Property—Sweeping Injunction Issued.

The Chief of the Order Hints That the Order Will Not Be Obeyed.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The much talked of injunction against the United Mine Workers was filed in the county court today by counsel for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The defendants named are the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, president; Edward McKay, vice-president; William Warner, secretary and treasurer; and others.

The plaintiff company sets forth that the corporation is organized under the laws of Pennsylvania with \$1,000,000 invested in coal lands of Pennsylvania. Three of their mines employing 1,200 men are Plum Creek, Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek.

The bill then recites the conditions prevailing at their mines since the strike began and allege that the strikers have paid no attention to sheriff's warnings and that the lives of miners and property of the company are in danger.

Judge Collier granted a temporary injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants, from assembling, marching or encamping in proximity to the mines and houses of the miners for the purpose of intimidation, threats and by opposite words preventing the miners of plaintiff from working.

It further restrains the defendants from inducing or compelling any employee or miner to quit work.

A hearing was fixed for August 16. The injunction is regarded as the most sweeping yet issued.

President Dolan expressed his surprise when informed it had been granted and added: "It will make no difference to us. We will go right along as usual, until the matter is tested in court. We will stay there regardless of every judge in Allegheny county and if they attempt to enforce the injunction they will have to build more jails to accommodate the men."

MINERS IN AN ANGRY MOOD.

Kingwood, W. Va., Aug. 12.—Miners at Corinth are in an ugly mood and threaten the property of the company and the life of Superintendent Anderson. The sheriff this morning, with Marshal Jackson, left for the scene of the trouble.

MORE MINES CLOSED.

Columbus, O., Aug. 12.—Messages to miners' headquarters say:

Reynoldsburg and Rathmell, Pa., mines, with a capacity of 4,000 tons per day, are closed.

THE ORDER WILL BE DEFIED.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The striking miners at Canonsburg have determined to force the injunction issued by continuing their daily marches and meetings in the neighborhood of McGovern and Canonsburg mines in spite of the order of Judge McIlwainy, forbidding marches on roads leading to the mines.

The purpose is to have the men arrested in order to test the legality of the injunction. Patrick Dolan stated it had been determined to keep up the marches and as fast as one group is arrested another will take its place, until there will be so many of them in jail that public opinion will be aroused on the question of urging a new form of injunction.

In this movement the support of all the leaders of trades unions in the country is said to have been pledged at a secret meeting in Columbus during the last ten days, presided over by Samuel Gompers.

Information has been received by the Pittsburg operators that the miners of the Bell Lewis and the Yates company have struck in Reynoldsburg and the rest of the miners of the company are idle.

The company is one of the heaviest tonnage producers in the northern field. About 8,000 men are employed.

The usual march of miners was made at Turtle Creek at 4 o'clock this morning, but more men went into the pit than yesterday.

Firms from all sections are coming to the rescue of the strikers. A certain cereal company at Akron, O., sent a dispatch offering to donate two tons of corn meal.

The offer was accepted. The Fishermen's Protective Association of Astoria, O., has started cast by a fast freight train cases of canned salmon for the miners.

THE INJUNCTION EXTENDED.

Washington, Aug. 12.—J. H. Cook, a coal operator of McGovern, came into court this afternoon and complained that strikers were again trespassing on his property. That Andrew Savage, the leader, already enjoined, was there, and he thought they had instructions to go where they pleased, in disregard of the injunction. At his request the court made an order including the United Mine Workers of America. President Ratchford and Secretary Pierce, and the Pittsburg District Mine Workers, President Dolan and Secretary Warner, in the injunction.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Changes Shown in the Weekly Statement With Previous Accounts.

London, Aug. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes compared with previous account: Total reserve, increase, £120,000; circulation, decrease, £487,000; bullion, decrease, £306,700; other securities, decrease, £1,144,000; other deposits, decrease, £731,000; public deposits, decrease, £284,000; notes received, increase, £18,000. Government securities are unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve liabilities, which last week was 44.80 per cent., is now 51.22 per cent.

—Good strong duck for tents, canvas for stretchers, etc., at Weller Bros.

SPANISH DEFEAT.

Confirmed By Later News From Cuba—Bayana Intensely Excited.

Havana, Aug. 12.—The largest battle that has taken place in several months was the one fought at Aguaquite. It is known that the battle was the result of an attempt to capture General Weyler or kill him. The captain-general had made preparation to return on horseback from Matanzas to Havana. Along the road he had posted three columns of Spanish soldiers.

General Castillo learned of his plans and gathered a force of fully 1,500 rebels. This force he hurled against the Spanish lines near Aguaquite, where General Weyler commanded the insurgents in person, and the Spanish were under General Militan. The colonel is reported dead, but later reports are to the effect that both Colonel Akley and General Molina were wounded.

The battle began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until night set in. The Spanish were ranged along the open road, and the rebels approached them from the rear, coming from the hills. A body of cavalry was stationed about a quarter of a mile down the road to cut off Weyler if he should be there and attempt to seek safety.

The details of the actual fighting are meagre, but many reliable persons who passed near the place, which is near the railroad station, state that from the carriage windows they could see many dead soldiers along the road. The rebels used rapid firing guns.

When darkness came the Spaniards retired, to return the next morning with heavy reinforcements, but the insurgents only opened fire for about half an hour and then disappeared. They divided into small bands, and subsequent pursuit was futile.

Information has also been received of the big fight near Sagua in Grande. It is said the town was attacked, and that a portion of it was burned; but this has not been verified. Correspondence from the field, however, proves that there has been a battle there. General Gomez is present, it is said, directing the insurgent operations.

After the fight at Aguaquite General Weyler fell back upon Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana. The rebel chiefs, Colonel Armaguer and General Rodriguez, were in the district, and General Weyler expected a raid.

General Weyler arrived at Guanabacoa with 4,000 men. Five miles from Guanabacoa General Weyler was attacked by a rebel force under General Rodriguez.

General Rodriguez's plan was to force

General Weyler to give fight and pursue him into the hills, where the captain-general stood a good chance of being either killed or captured.

The rebels fired several volleys from the hills along the roadside, killing seventeen and wounding a large number of the Spanish; but General Weyler refused to give fight, and kept on his march to Guanabacoa, driving 300 head of cattle that he had captured along the line. General Rodriguez followed in Weyler's rear to within sight of the town.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Cloudyke Parties—Funeral of Rev. Mr. Grant—Police Officer's Bravery.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—Twenty-five people from San Francisco reached Edmonton yesterday en route to the Cloudyke by the all Canadian route. They will outfit at Edmonton and proceed as far north as possible this year. Two large parties from Montreal passed through Winnipeg to-night, en route for Victoria, where they will take the steamer for Dyre. Both will outfit at Victoria and Vancouver.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—The funeral of the late Rev. Alex. Grant, drowned in the Neponit river last week, took place this afternoon at Kildonan cemetery, and was very largely attended. Rev. H. G. Mellick, late superintendent of missions; Rev. C. B. Pitkado, of the Westminster church; and Rev. J. A. Vining conducted the services.

About 3,000 people spent Winnipeg's civic holiday to-day in excursions to Portage la Prairie and Selkirk. There was but one sporting attraction in the city, being the final lacrosse match between the Victorias and Newdale, the former winning.

At Elkhorn last night the Duxbury brothers were out shooting, and in some way Andrew Duxbury received a charge of shot in the breast, killing him instantly, several shots entering his heart.

Much sympathy is expressed here on all sides for the bereaved family. The deceased was a highly respected and prosperous young man.

Peter-Henrie and a dozen squaws engaged at Regina in making pemmican for the Mounted Police to take to the Yukon.

The appointment of Major Walsh as administrator of the Yukon country is a very popular one here, where the Major is well known.

A Neponit dispatch says that the steam yacht Comanche, with Mark Hanna and party aboard, was released about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and left with all on board well. The yacht ran aground yesterday afternoon while passing Neponit straits, some 100 miles from here. The tugs Mary Ann and Sybil arrived from Port Arthur this morning and soon succeeded in getting her off without damage.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Twenty-seven thousand dollars worth of hymn books have been printed at Oxford, England, for the Canadian Presbyterian church, and passed through the customs house this morning, paying the duty at the pre-ferential rate.

Brickville, Aug. 12.—Sergeant Tinley, of the city police force here, will probably accompany Major Walsh to Cloudyke. He distinguished himself by the capture of the madman LaPointe recently, and has served a term on the Montreal police force.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—Four men of the ship Mary R. Burrill, on which the boy Grevil was brutally and fatally beaten, have reached here and been arrested. They say they knew nothing about the assault, but never witnessed such cruelty as they saw aboard the ship, especially as to four stowaways.

Petrolia, Aug. 12.—C. Pearce, dry-goods, has failed with liabilities of \$100,000. Tibauday Bros., of Montreal, are large creditors.

NEW CANADIAN SCHOOL HISTORY

New Text Book on Canadian History Approved by a Representative Committee.

The Solidarity of the Dominion Will in Future Be Taught to Canadian Boys and Girls.

For several years the teachers of the different provinces felt themselves at a disadvantage in attempting to teach the history of Canada from the text books authorized by the provincial authorities. The difficulty arose, not from the character of the text books themselves, but from the fact that being written from a provincial standpoint, they failed to give that central view of the history of Canada by which the unity of the Dominion could be fairly impressed upon the minds of the pupils. In order to overcome this difficulty it was necessary that all the provinces of the Dominion should agree upon a history written from a Dominion standpoint for the use of public and high schools. How to bring this about was the problem to be solved. The question was first mooted in 1880 at the Teachers' Association of the Province of Quebec, and in the following year was discussed at the Teachers' Associations of Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In July, 1891, during the meeting of the National Association of Teachers of the United States in Toronto, representatives of the different provinces then in attendance met at the education department, and, after a careful discussion of the situation, entertained favorably the project of a Dominion history. In July, 1892, at the meeting of the Dominion Educational Association in Montreal, it was agreed that a formal announcement should be made of the desire of the association for the production of such a history, and a committee was appointed to receive manuscripts, should any be offered, and to select the one best suited for use of Canadian schools.

The committee consisted of Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.D., minister of education for Ontario, chairman; and W. Patterson, M.A., B.C.L., principal of Royal Arthur school, Montreal, secretary; and the following representatives of the provinces and territories: R. E. Gosnell, Esq., provincial librarian, Victoria, B.C.; D. J. Goggin, M.A., superintendent of education, Regina, N.W.T.; D. McIntyre, M.A., superintendent of schools, Winnipeg, Man.; W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., principal of the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, Ont.; Benjamin Suite, the well known historian, Ottawa, Ont.; S. P. Robin, M.A., LL.D., principal of McGill Normal school, Montreal; G. H. Hay, Ph.D., professor of the Normal school, St. John, N.B.; J. R. Hall, M.A., Ph.D., professor of the Normal school, Truro, N.S., and Alexander Anderson, LL.D., principal of the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

In order that the committee might be able to offer some material inducements to the competitors an appeal was made to the governments of the different provinces for the sum of \$2,000, to be assessed against each province in proportion to the number of public schools within its jurisdiction. With a cordiality which is most gratifying the amount assessed was in each case paid to the treasurer of the committee, and the financial difficulty of the scheme was thus overcome. The response to the announcement of the committee that a history of Canada was desirable was equally gratifying, as no less than fifteen manuscripts were submitted for competition.

In August, 1893, the committee above named met in the City of Quebec for the purpose of jointly considering the merits of the different manuscripts. On this work two weeks was spent by the committee jointly, and nearly a year by the members of the committee in a more careful examination of the manuscripts that appeared most meritorious to the whole committee. As the result of its deliberations we have a new history of the Dominion of Canada.

The next duty of the committee was to provide for the publication of the new text book. After fully considering this matter the methods adopted by the Education Department of Ontario were considered most convenient for all purposes. Accordingly the manuscript was placed in the hands of the Copp, Clark Company, Limited, and the Methodist Book Publishing Company, with sub-publishers at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg and Victoria, the intention being to use the book simultaneously in all the provinces of the Dominion. Already the new history has been authorized in every province and territory of the Dominion, with the exception of Nova Scotia, the delay in the latter case being owing to the absence of the attorney-general on official business in England.

So far as the province of Ontario is concerned, the history is authorized in the fifth form of the public schools only and in the high schools and Collegiate Institutes.

It may be added that the author of the new history is W. H. P. Clark, B.A., LL.B., who has written a standard work on the constitutional history of Canada, and whose thorough equipment for this task is beyond question.

We heartily congratulate the teachers of Ontario on the opportunity which this new history affords them of emphasizing the solidarity of Canada as a Dominion. The future of the country very largely depends upon the cultivation of the idea that, although we are separate provinces, far removed from each other geographically and commercially, yet we are one nation and one people, and while it may be true that bigness is not greatness, it is equally true there will be no national pride unless every Canadian feels, no matter on which side of the continent he lives, that he has a common interest with his fellow-Canadians in the honor and prosperity of the country as a whole. In this great jubilee year, when the representatives of all the colonies of the British empire acknowledge by their presence at the



ONLY IN 1st AND 2nd TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

capital of the empire their fealty to the idea of imperial unity, it is most fitting that the people of Canada should acknowledge their fealty to the idea of Canadian unity by placing in the hands of the teachers of Canada a text book so prepared as to facilitate instruction with this end in view.—Toronto Globe.

A WORD TO AMERICANS.

Canada Will Make Her Laws and Enforce Them.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—The Globe, in this morning's issue, discussing the threats of the New York Sun and New York Journal, that Americans in the Cloudyke will not abide by the Canadian laws and regulations there, says: "All that is necessary for us in Canada to do is to state our own proposition with courtesy and firmness. The Cloudyke is in British and Canadian territory, and British and Canadian law must, as all sensible Americans must, know. All peaceful abiding citizens will be welcomed, whether they be British or American, French or German, and no attempt made to discriminate against the foreign miner, or to rob him of the fair reward for his toil and recompense for the hardships he must endure. There will be one law for all; but that law, will be made in Canada, and not in New York, and will be enforced, no matter how the Sun may rage and the Journal imagine things."

The Mail, editorially discussing the declarations of American miners that the Canadian Yukon should be seized, says:

"If that sort of thing were contemplated or attempted, we should merely have to draft a few more mounted police into the district, and charge the foreign miners an added royalty to cover the expenses thereby involved."

The proper way to build health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonic and a most perfect nerve are found in Carter's Little Pills, which strengthen the nervous system, and improve the blood and complexion.

THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Additional Details of the Great Disaster in June.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Additional details of the great earthquake in June, which made all India tremble, received in recent mail-advises confirm the original reports of its severity. In northern Bengal, Assam and Cachar, the shocks continued for some time. The mortality in the Cherrapun hills is estimated from 4,000 to 6,000. At Goalpara a tidal wave destroyed the bazaar and sixty lives were lost. The earth is fissured and the country is covered with mud and sand. The telegraph office at Cuttack and all Bazaar buildings were destroyed and the natives were forced to flee for their lives. The country is flooded, as the earth subsided along the banks of the Brahmaputra, causing great damage to the crops. Similar reports are received from many other places.

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Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef

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Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supersedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Drugists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL

McGILL University

MONTREAL.

Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts including the Donaldson Special Course for Women, Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science; Metropolitana, Exhibition, and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 16th Sept.; Law, 17th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept. Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that Genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. When these are set side by side, the difference is so slight that it is difficult to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this.

GIGANTIC OFFER. 25¢

We will send you a beautiful brilliant, genuine White Topaz, which can be set in a ring, scarf or necklace pin, stud, cuff buttons, locket or pair earrings, like any other diamond. These are sold at one dollar each, and we have advertised at one dollar.

This Offer for a Few Days Only. Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with 25¢ in coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail; a stone that you can be justly proud of and which will be a valuable addition to your collection.

GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ. bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with



The Daily Times.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Considerable attention has been drawn of late to the school board's action in appointing three teachers to important positions upon the staff who are not residents of the city. Objection is made to one, Mr. Eaton of Nova Scotia also because he, does not hold a teacher's certificate of this province. It is further objected that this office was unnecessary.

The Times has sympathized with the first objection. All possible preference should be given to our own citizens. The boys and girls who have passed through our own schools, and with grit and pluck have obtained high scholastic certificates ought to be favored above their rivals. Young teachers who have come from other cities and towns and have taken subordinate positions in our school's here should by right be considered before any outside. There is the fair argument also that the school trustees know better the men and women in their midst, and can better judge of their fitness than they can possibly judge by written credentials, often obtained by courtesy of teachers from other places.

The arguments are strong, but not convincing. The school trustees have a duty to perform, not only to the teachers of this city, but to the thousands of children who attend the schools, and also to the community generally. The best talent, some from where it may, ought to be obtained. Considerations of place, family and interest, are as nothing compared with considerations of fitness in the widest possible sense. The best teacher, best trained and best equipped, should be sought for, and that trustee who subordinates these qualifications to local influence is derelict in his duty. At the same time, it is cheerfully conceded that Victoria has as able talent and teaching ability as can be found anywhere, but whether available or not is a matter that must be left to the sole discretion of the trustees.

The necessity of a school inspector is a matter fairly open to discussion. Our opinion, as expressed before, is that one is required. More than forty teachers, who are, it is true, presumably trained for their profession, nevertheless need one superintending, guiding hand. Continuity of purpose, similarity of methods, thorough inspection and doubtless instruction in teaching to the younger teachers, are amongst the benefits likely to be obtained. Then there are in the teaching profession failures, as well as in other professions, and it will be the duty of the superintendent or inspector to faithfully point these out to the trustees. The mere money cost of such an official will be more than outweighed by greater efficiency in education. And as there are classes in which the attendance of pupils is small, and other classes overcrowded, and some classes also which may be dispensed with, an inspector's work will not be a sinecure.

Will such an official clash with the government inspector? We think not. Unfortunately, the result of government inspection is not made known to the trustees. Notwithstanding several glaring cases of incompetency amongst the staff of city teachers, the government has never warned the board of school trustees of such incompetency. Possibly if the government inspector's reports were open to the inspection of trustees it would minimize the necessity of a city inspector; as, however, they are not, the necessity is emphasized.

The objection raised against Mr. Eaton not being a certified teacher of this province is easily disposed of. He is not hired to teach but to inspect teaching. Whether he is able to do this effectively the trustees should be able to judge by his record and credentials. At the same time, we may be permitted to point out what is a grave defect in our educational arrangements. At present a person who has obtained a degree in some English or Canadian university is admitted to teach in this province without any further examination into his scholastic abilities; the only

qualifications required is that he write an educational paper, a thing so simple that a mere novice could hardly fail. As the department only examines once a year, it is obvious that thoroughly qualified teachers are often prevented from teaching for nearly a year, a hardship inflicted by red-tapeism that might easily be avoided.

THE RESERVED CLAIMS.

The suggestion by Mr. T. C. Sorby, made in the Times of yesterday, that the missing claims reserved by the government be held for a stated period under option of purchase by the owner of adjacent claims, is a good one. Now that claims have been reduced in size from 300 to 100 feet, there will be no objection to the locator becoming possessed of an additional 100 feet.

Having the right to purchase the locator would have less cause for complaining of the government reservation, and the incentive to prospecting, which it was feared would be taken away by the proposed reservations and royalties, would not be seriously diminished. If the prospectors know that they can own, by right of discovery, one claim, and have also the privilege of purchasing the adjacent claim—whose value will be largely determined by the yield of the one they own—the objections to the reservations by the government will disappear. All the rights would then go to the men who deserved them—the prospectors—and not to those who come after them with money to buy up the reserved claims.

The government would receive as much for the claims in this way as by selling them to other parties, as it would not be a difficult matter to fix their values. After the time option had expired the right to purchase would be open to any person. We commend the suggestion to the minister of the interior.

THE SOUND JINGOISTS.

On more than one occasion recently the Times has referred to the disgraceful tactics now being pursued by the people of the Sound cities in their frantic efforts to monopolize the Yukon trade. Slowly but surely they are beginning to realize that the much-coveted trade, which they had unfairly held for some time, is slipping from them, and that British Columbia cities are destined to eventually outstrip them in the race for commercial supremacy. A knowledge of this fact naturally makes them frantic. This was to be expected, but their latest policy, as enunciated by the press of the Sound cities, is rather startling in its character, and if insisted upon may lead to the gravest results. Here is what the Seattle Times of last evening said editorially under the caption of "That Canadian Duty":

"Undoubtedly the most of the 'boys' will get through without much of a tax. They travel in bodies, while the Canadian officers are few in number and far between. These men will not attempt to be too exacting. There will be plenty of trouble if they do. It is evident that the Victoria and Vancouver merchants are using this tariff tax business as a scare, and a bait, to let every man buy his outfit here in Seattle and take his chances with the police at the border. Ten thousand men will not be skinned by one hundred Canadian police!"

Now, this is throwing down the gauntlet with a vengeance. While many may be inclined to smile at these ravings of the rampant jingoists on the Sound, we fear such sentiments only too truly represent the thought and feeling of a large and influential section of the American people. But we are not fearful of the outcome. Canada's course in this matter, as in all questions of international import, has been eminently fair and just. Still, it would seem wise for Canadians to thoroughly comprehend the situation. "In times of peace there's nothing so becomes a man as modest meekness and humility; but when the blast of war rings in our ears, stirs up the sinews, summon up the blood." Thus wrote the immortal bard, and it seems to apply with peculiar force when there is a determination on the part of our neighbors to provoke a quarrel. "Ten thousand men will not be skinned by one hundred Canadian police," says the Times. We can assure our hysterical American friend that not one of the sixty million inhabitants of the great republic will be "skinned" by Canadian police. Canada is not in the skinning business. But Canada is going her own way in her own manner; enforcing her laws, irrespective of the nationality of those they affect; dealing fairly with Americans as with other people; giving them exactly the same privileges that Canadians enjoy, no more and no less; and will not be influenced in the slightest degree by the bluster of a few mercenary newspapers.

BEARING FRUIT.

There is nothing like advertising, although a few otherwise intelligent people do not appear to think so. The seed sown by the committee of business men in respect to the advantages of Victoria as an outfitting place and a point of departure for the gold fields, has taken root in a thousand places and is already bearing fruit. Some of it may have fallen in stony places, like Seattle, but even there it will not be entirely lost. A little of it will escape the birds of prey and in good time will bring forth a hundred fold.

As a result of the advertising that has been done, the secretary of the committee, Mr. Elworthy, is daily receiving in-

quiries from the four corners of the United States and elsewhere. Information is asked on every conceivable point, especially as to the facilities that Victoria possesses for supplying outfitts, steamboats, boats, dogs, sleighs, etc. With a patience and devotion worthy of the cause the secretary is replying in detail to every inquiry. The best advertising has been done by the local papers, which have been widely distributed, and by the press dispatches sent from Victoria. The money expended, about \$1,000, has been well spent, but it could be duplicated and still good results would follow. To advertise effectively—to get every dollar out of the expenditure there is in it must be continuous, systematic. You must in the language of the artist in publicity.

Having the right to purchase the locator would have less cause for complaining of the government reservation, and the incentive to prospecting, which it was feared would be taken away by the proposed reservations and royalties, would not be seriously diminished. If the prospectors know that they can own, by right of discovery, one claim, and have also the privilege of purchasing the adjacent claim—whose value will be largely determined by the yield of the one they own—the objections to the reservations by the government will disappear. All the rights would then go to the men who deserved them—the prospectors—and not to those who come after them with money to buy up the reserved claims.

The government would receive as much for the claims in this way as by selling them to other parties, as it would not be a difficult matter to fix their values. After the time option had expired the right to purchase would be open to any person. We commend the suggestion to the minister of the interior.

We would like to "point a moral" for the benefit of non-advertisers, and show them that a personal recognition of the value of publicity would insure to their individual advantage, in the same way that the collective effort of our citizens has resulted to the city's benefit. But that would be talking shop, and, possibly, also, the lesson is so plain that even the man who "don't believe in advertising" can read it.

There is nothing like advertising.

With our contemporary kindly point out when the Times "threatened libel suits," either for being "driven into a corner" or for "any other cause." The Times has never said or suggested anything that justifies the remark. The Times would rather be the defendant than the plaintiff in a libel suit, though it does not "hanker after" either distinction. When, Mr. Colonist, has the Times threatened libel suits? Make the statement good and we will withdraw the "threat."

Having alluded in last evening's issue to Hon. G. B. Martin as a man of brilliant accomplishments, to Mr. Eberts as energetic, and to Col. Baker as brave, the Colonist says: "We shall not answer the consulting personalities which the Times directs against the provincial ministers." While the Times' estimate of the abilities of the gentlemen referred to might, upon careful examination, be found somewhat inaccurate, it seems still more inaccurate to characterize it as insulting.

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One Tory paper says the expenditure for 1897-98 will be \$45,000,000, another \$34,000,000, while a third makes it \$11,000,000. They should hold a meeting and make up their minds what to do with it. For our part we like the \$11,000,000. There is a fine carelessness about it that marks the true artist.—Toronto Globe.

It would certainly be a very foolish thing for the government to put an export duty on ore until it is clearly established that we can at least smelt ore cheaply on this side of the line as it can be done on the other side. Such a duty would simply be a tax on the miner and a bar to development—Rockland Miner.

The total distance from Edmonton to the upper Yukon is under nine hundred miles. This route can be travelled at all seasons of the year. The cost of putting in a wagon road would be very slight, and the whole country to be travelled is a mineral belt which has never been prospected.—Revelstoke Herald.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been doing

what few men in the higher world of

politics can do, deliver eloquent speeches

or orations in English and French in

London and in Paris. Sir Adolphe Chapleau can do the same; we doubt if there

are many others. One or two Frenchmen can also do it. We do not mean to

converse fluently in either tongue—for

many can do that—but who can get on

their feet at a moment's notice and electrify their hearers in either language.—Toronto World.

A SUGGESTION TO CLONDYKE MINERS.

To the Editor: How are the miners to get their grub to its destination? It is a hard question to decide. On what and which way is the easiest and cheapest? Horse, sleighs, toboggans, dogs, etc., the last resort being to pack on your back 100 pounds, being a moderate pack of 20 miles per day. You will many times on reaching camp feel like dying.

My suggestion is to take two bicycles, strip them of the handles, seats, chains, crank and shaft. Now separate them, say, 18 inches more or less; get two hardwood bars, one to the handle holes, the other to the seat holes. In the crank shaft holes have a light iron bar with a collar on each end to come against the holes with nuts on the ends of the rod; place your 400 pounds on a swinging shelf between the two wheels, as low as the iron brace; have your tires as large as possible, either solid or protected, to keep them from injury. It is my opinion that you could not get any other conveyance so light and strong. You can push or pull it. You have only one month to feed, that is your own. Ingenious men, work this out. I am convinced that it will do on either snow or land.

T. W. FLETCHER.

—Blankets, blankets, blankets. Canadian blankets for Canadian gold fields at Weller Bros., 51 to 55 Fort St.

—WILL SAIL FROM VICTORIA FOR

DYE

DIRECT, ON

AUGUST 10th.

Spacious passenger accommodations.

Ample room for live stock and freight.

Reasonable rates. Apply to

F. C. Davidge & Co.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CLONDYKE

GOLD FIELDS.

SS. ISLANDER

—will sail from Victoria for DYE, ALASKA.

at 8 p.m. on

August 15th.

For freight and passenger rates apply

to companies offices, Wharf St.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

TENDERS.

Tenders sealed, endorsed and addressed

to the undersigned, will be received up to

Monday, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., for

supply of

17 Policeman's Suits,

2 Sergeant's Suits,

1 Chief's Suit,

20 Pairs of Sewed Shirts.

All to be made in accordance with dimensions, which can be obtained of the undersigned.

W. W. NORTHCOCK,

Purchasing Agent for the Corporation,

City Hall, Victoria, Aug. 13th, 1897.

August 13th.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to

apply to the Board of Licensing Commis-

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license for a transfer of the license held

by Mr. Alexander, the premises known

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THE GIGANTIC Yukon Mosquito
is said to be.
Zephyr Mosquito Oil KEEPS HIM
AT BAY.
BOWES,
The Druggist, 100 Government St., Near Cor. Yates
Our Medicine Chests are Indispensable.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in
a Condensed Form.

Enamel cooking utensils at Weller Bros.; just what you need for the Clon-dyke.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans
and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

This morning a patch of three acres
on the south side of Beacon Hill was
burned over. The fire department went
out and prevented it from spreading
further.

The "Badminton," late Major House, Van-
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Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

formed according to the custom of the
Salvation Army.

A large assortment of English
Rockingham tea pots at R. A. Brown &
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Good, heavy gray blankets for Arctic
weather on the Clon-dyke and other
Canadian gold fields. Weller Bros., 51-
55 Fort st.

William Thompson was this morning
sentenced to three months for stealing a
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from the steamer *Islander*.

In ordering wood give us a trial. Our
wood is all cut from large trees and
thoroughly dry, therefore it must be the
best that money can buy. Sold in any
length. Spratt & Macaulay.

Inspector Harper, of the Northwest
Mounted Police, who leaves on the
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to push right through, will take a
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Clon-dyke
Medicine
Chests

SEE OUR CLON-DYKE WINDOW

John Cochrane
CHEMIST,
N.W. Cor. Yates
and Douglas Sts.

ALONG THE WHARVES

The Steamer Oscar Arrives Back
from Rivers Inlet—The
Salmon Pack.

Two More Merchantmen Arrive—
Other Happenings of the Day
on the Water Front.

The steamer Oscar arrived from Ri-
vers Inlet early this morning, after finishing
her season's work as tender to Wad-
ham's new cannery. Capt. Strongren
reports that the average pack of the dif-
ferent canneries at the Inlet has been
between 7,000 and 8,000, saving Greco's
new cannery, which put up but from
3,000 to 4,000 cases. The total pack this
season on the Inlet will be about 35,000
cases. On his way down to Victoria
Capt. Strongren spoke many of the ves-
sels bound to Skagway with miners bound
for Clon-dyke. The first vessel passed
was the Willamette with a large con-
tingent of Argonauts. Then he saw a tug
with two large scows loaded with
hay in tow. And on the hay were about
two dozen tents, in which a large number
of men were crouching out of the rain.
Then there was another tug and two
scows with hay and tents, and at Union
he saw the steamer Eliza Anderson loaded
down with passengers for St. Mich-
igan. She was being coaled and having
her hull repaired. Arrangements are
being made to send the Oscar to Skagway
in a day or two with a number of horses
and as many passengers as can be accom-
modated.

At the open meeting of the Sir Wil-
liam Wallace Society, to be held at Victoria
in the society's hall on Broad
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It is understood the companies are willing
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THE QUEEN AT ST. PAUL'S.

June 22, 1897.
From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them.
Not unto me, oh Lord, not unto me The praise be given, that my beloved land
This day in all men's eyes from strand to strand
Shines first in honor and in majesty—
That, borne from every clime, o'er every sea,
Around me, clustering close on every hand.
Liege men from far I see, a noble band,
Type of a nobler Empire yet to be!

Oh my beloved people, yours the praise,
Yours who have kept the faith, that
met your sires
Free, fearless, faithful, through the nights
and days
True to the seal for right, that never
tires;
May God's best blessing rest on you always
And keep you blameless in your heart's desire!

—London Times.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Important to Business Men as Well as Postmasters.
The following information for postmasters appears in the last quarterly issue of the Canadian Official Postal Guide:

1. Jubilee Stamps Not Redeemable.—Postmasters will be careful to make it understood by those to whom they may sell jubilee postage stamps that such stamps are not redeemable, that is to say, that the department will not purchase these stamps from holders under any circumstances, or authorize their exchange for other stamps.

2. Newspapers Passing Free to Subscribers.—As the department is desirous of obtaining a complete list of all newspapers in Canada now enjoying the statutory privilege of free transmission to subscribers, postmasters are requested to send to the department, as soon as possible after the receipt of this circular, the names of all papers posted at their respective offices now enjoying the privilege in question, mentioning in each case the frequency of publication and the subscription price, and how long such paper has been in existence.

Postmasters would further oblige the department if they would mention the names of any newspapers formerly published in their several localities which have ceased publication.

3. British and Foreign Newspapers.—British and foreign newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada by news agents may be prepared at a bulk rate of 1 cent per pound, on the understanding that each article so posted shall be stamped "Prepaid in bulk by news agent," and that the postage shall invariably be prepaid at the moment of posting by the cancellation of the necessary stamps. This regulation amends the present regulation which requires packages addressed to different localities to be separately prepaid.

4. Circulars printed to resemble type-writing.—In the Postal Guide for the present year the minimum number of circulars printed to resemble type-writing which must be posted at one time in order to entitle the circulars in question to pass at the rate of 1 cent per 2 oz. is fixed at 50. The number has now been reduced to 30. Postmasters are requested to correct their guides accordingly.

5. Additional regulation in regard to miscellaneous matter.—Attempts having been made to convert printed circulars into personal communications by the aid of typographical devices, the Postmaster-General has decided upon inserting in section 5, under the head of "Miscellaneous Matter" after the word "mentioned" at the beginning of the third line the following words: "Nor may any special typographical or other device be adopted to give to any printed circular or other printed matter passing by post either at printed or at miscellaneous matter rate the character of a special communication."

6. Correspondence addressed to New Zealand.—Correspondence addressed to New Zealand without any indication of route is to be forwarded via Vancouver. The Postmaster-General has decided upon inserting in section 5, under the head of "Miscellaneous Matter" after the word "mentioned" at the beginning of the third line the following words: "Nor may any special typographical or other device be adopted to give to any printed circular or other printed matter passing by post either at printed or at miscellaneous matter rate the character of a special communication."

7. Mails for Australia via Vancouver.—In addition to the steamer leaving Vancouver for Australia on the 8th August, one—the Aorangi—will also leave on the 23rd of the same month; and thereafter steamers will sail from Vancouver for Australia at intervals of four weeks. These steamers, beginning with the one sailing on the 23rd August, will call at Wellington, New Zealand, on the way to Sydney. The dates of sailing between the 23rd August and the end of the present year, and the names of the steamers will be as follows:

Warrimoo..... 20th Sept., 1897.
Mlowra..... 18th Oct., 1897.
Aorangi..... 15th Nov., 1897.
Warrimoo..... 13th Dec., 1897.

8. Change in Rate on Parcels sent to Mexico.—From the 1st July, 1897, the rate of postage on parcels sent from Canada to Mexico has been as follows:

One pound, 34 cents; 2 pounds, 42 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents; 4 pounds, 94 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.02; 6 pounds, \$1.10; 7 pounds, \$1.18; 8 pounds, \$1.50; 9 pounds, \$1.58; 10 pounds, \$1.66; 11 pounds, \$1.74.

9. Entry of Sarawak into Postal Union.—The British Protectorate of Sarawak entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st July, 1897.

10. Rate of Interest on Postoffice Savings Bank Deposits.—Under authority of the Act of Parliament of Canada, 51 Victoria, Chapter 8, the rate of interest payable to depositors in the Postoffice Savings Bank has from the 1st July, 1897, been reduced to three per cent. per annum.

11. Misent and Detained Correspondence.—In investigating cases of detention of correspondence resulting from misdirecting the department is often at a loss owing to the neglect of postmasters to whose offices such letters were misdirected to back-stamp them. A postmaster receiving a misdirected letter should not only back-stamp it distinctly, but should also stamp it "Misdirected." This enables the course of the letter to be traced and also, in case of complaint being made, enables the department to discover the office in fault. It is hoped that postmasters and all other officers handling letters in the mails will be careful in

future to observe the rule above laid down.

12. Reporting Errors.—With a view to the efficiency of the postal service nothing is of more importance than a prompt reporting of errors in the handling of mails, rating of correspondence, etc. If reports are not made such errors remain unnoticed and are liable to be repeated to the injury and annoyance of the public. Postmasters are earnestly requested to give this duty their special attention in future, placing themselves in communication with the postoffice inspector or the local superintendent of the railway mail service, according to the nature of the case.

13. Abridged Postal Guide.—The postmaster will receive herewith one copy of an abridged postal guide corrected to 1st May, 1897, which will be found to contain the principal regulations required by the public for their guidance in postal matters. This book will be sold to the public through postmasters at the price of three cents per copy. Postmaster can obtain it at the price of two cents per copy upon requisition addressed to the controller of postal stores, Ottawa. No cash need be sent with the order, as, in the case of non-accounting offices, the amount will be deducted from the next salary warrant, while accounting offices can charge themselves therewith under item 11 of their cash account.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCE.

"I'm comparatively young in practice," admits the man who tells the story, "but I'll venture that no other lawyer ever had a like experience. I could see that the woman was in deep trouble as soon as she entered the office. She was young, intelligent, refined and decidedly attractive, despite the fact that she was pale and nervous. When she was seated I asked her what I could do for her.

"That's what I'm here to ascertain," she replied. "I have a peculiar case to present. Four years ago I fell in love with a young man employed by my father. He positively forbade the match, and was very harsh with my lover when discharging him. I would not consent to the folly of an elopement for it meant a struggle through poverty which might or might not end in something better. It was impossible for us to correspond, and we drifted apart.

"This summer we went to a summer resort, my father remaining but a short time, and leaving me with an aunt. A rich merchant, considerably older than myself, had been pressing his suit all winter, my father urged his acceptance and I finally agreed, the date of the wedding being fixed early in June. While I was preparing to return to meet this engagement my former lover appeared at the resort. We still loved each other. We slipped away to a magistrate whom we had made arrangements with, and were married, intending to confess to my father and my affianced as soon as we reached them. That evening my husband of an hour was caught in an underrow while bathing and drowned. No one but the magistrate knew of our marriage. I was a widow. The date of my wedding to the man of my father's choice was at hand. To break it off involved more censure, explanation and trouble than I thought I could bear, so I came home and am now the merchant's wife. It was a lawful marriage, was it not?"

"Unquestionably."

"Am I under legal obligation to tell the story to my husband?"

"Certainly not; but I think—
"Then I'll not tell him," and she left a fat free without even asking for a receipt. You'll notice she never gave me a name."

THE WOMAN WHO WAITED.

Mrs. Nansen, Wife of the Explorer, Had the Greater Trial.

When Dr. Nansen went north in the Fram to leave himself to the mercy of the drifting ice, a silent heroine remained behind to await his return. It was his devoted wife, the daughter of a university professor, and a woman of refinement and delicate sensibility. Three years she was without a word from the Arctic seas, and then her husband returned in triumph, the hero of the most intrepid voyage and march in the annals of adventure.

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VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce
Carefully Corrected.

Business in the local markets has been booming for the past week and the staffs employed in the various stores have been working night and day putting up goods. The Cloudy Bay rush is responsible in a great measure for the brisk trade, as a very large number of outifts are being sold here. The miners who are daily arriving from the eastern States and other eastern points refuse to have the wool pulled over their eyes any longer, and having become alive to their interests they are outfitting here. Day by day the mail carries many letters back eastwards warning the friends of those already here to outfit in Victoria, for not only is the price of outifts cheaper here, but there is the duty to be considered. No change is noticeable in the meat market, the price continuing as before and seemingly it is likely to continue as quoted for some time to come. The prices current corrected to date are as follows:

Wheat, per ton	\$35 to \$37.50
Barley, per ton	\$28 to \$30
Middlings, per ton	\$20 to \$22
Bran, per ton	\$18 to \$20
Ground feed, per ton	\$20 to \$30
Corn, whole	\$25 to \$28
Corn, cracked	\$20 to \$25
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	45 to 50c
Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.)	3c
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	30c
New potatoes, per lb.	1c
Cabbage	1c
Cauliflower, per head	10c to 12c
Corn, per doz.	25c
Hay, baled, per ton	\$15 to \$16
Strew, per bale	50c to 60c
Onions, per lb.	3c to 4c
Bananas	25c to 35c
Lemons (California)	25c to 35c
Apples, per lb.	5c
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	40c to 50c
Grapes	10c to 12c
Tomatoes	5c
Plums	6c to 8c
Peaches	10c to 12c
Pineapples	25c to 45c
Watermelons	40c to 50c
Mushmelons	25c to 35c
Fish—small	4c to 10c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.	25c to 30c
Eggs, Manitoba	20c
Butter, creamy, per lb.	25c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	30c
Butter, fresh	20c to 25c
Cheese, Canadian	15c to 20c
Cheese, California	14c
Hams, American, per lb.	18c to 18c
Bacon, American, per lb.	18c to 18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	12c to 16c
Bacon, long, clear, per lb.	12c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	14c to 16c
Lard	12c to 16c
Sides beef, per lb.	8c to 9c
Melts-beef, per pound	10c to 12c
Veal	8c to 10c
Mutton, per pound	10c to 12c
Front, sides, fresh, per lb.	8c
Chickens, per pair	\$1.00 to \$1.50

Can Work All the Time.

"My daughter was suffering with a tache of the stomach, and tried many different prescriptions without benefit. Finally she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it helped her at once. She has taken fifteen bottles and is now able to work all the time. We prize Hood's Sarsaparilla very highly." Anna Merrill, Eaton, Que.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cures all liver ills. 25 cents.

He—Do you think your father would receive me civilly if I were to go to him and ask for you?

She—Let me see—I believe you hold a mortgage on your business, don't you?

He—Yes, and it's about to mature.

She—You will be perfectly safe in approaching him at any time or place that may suit your own convenience.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

AN HONEST PROFESSION, WHEN CONVINCED OF MERIT, SPEAKS.

Every dentist, without exception, who has thoroughly investigated "Pheno-Banum" ("Quickcure") endorses it, and prescribes its use in emergencies for all toothaches. Read "Quickcure" book.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D., 1897.

THOMAS GARVIN.

TRANSPORTATION

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED).

Time Table No. 26, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13.15 o'clock, or on arrival of the said steamer.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock.

Wednesday and Friday at 13.15 o'clock.

Arrive New Westminster to Victoria, Sunday at 13.15 o'clock.

Wednesday and Friday at 13.15 o'clock.

Arrive Victoria, Sunday at 13.15 o'clock.

NEW WESTMINSTER CONVENTION WITH C.P.R. TRAIN.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave Victoria, Sunday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Sunday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Tadoussac, the 1st, 10th, 18th, 26th, 2nd, 10th, 18th, 26th, 2nd, 10th,

